RUNNING THE HORSE CARS.

THE ELABORATE SYSTEM REQUIRED BY A STREET RAILROAD.

An Army of Employees-What their Various Butles are, the Hours they Labor, the Wages they Get, and How they Live-An Inferno for Horses-Internal Economy of the Stables and Shape-Handling Money.

A grizzied old ear driver, whose weatherbeaten cheeks were almost as red as a Bald-win apple, wagged his brake handle to and fro with an unconscious beating of time to the clinking of the trace chains as the horses before him clattered down a grade, and said cheerily, chatting with a reporter:

"I've been driving on this Third avenue line for twelve years, and it is only row, since the twelve-hour restriction of labor has gone into effect, that I have begun to enjoy life. The teen hours, often sixteen, and not seldom eighteen hours a day. Of course, the men who were on eighteen hours a day did not nctually work all that time, but it was that long from their going on the car in the morning until they got through. In the middle of the day, or some other time, just when it happened, they would have a swing or lay off for two or three hours. But what good are two or three hours to a man in that sort of way? He can't go snywhere. He can't even take any comfort in lying down for a sleep. He can only hang around and wait to go on his car again, and the time is so heavy on his hands that he would rather be at work. As for the man who had no swing, he had to ent as he could, like a horse grabbing mouthfuls of grass going along a country road. He might have maybe five or six minutes at a time at the end of the route to hurriedly gulp down a few cold bites from a can of food, but he couldn't depend on having more. Now, a man can live in something like white man fashion

and still drive on a horse car.
"I have a very early car, so I make my first trip, down and up, before getting anything to she knows the time to a minute-my wifesends oil, hot coffee, a bit of meat, a couple of potacomes out to me in the same way, but my sup-per I get at home. For the dinner we have twenty-five to forty minutes, as the case may be, and a good, warm office, with a table in it, to est in, up at the upper end of the road—bet-ter than they have down at the Sixty-fifth street depot. We don't go much on porterhouse steak and the like; in fact we're lucky to get chuck steak; but the way we live-those of us who have families-depends altogether on the have a good table on half what another will be always in misery with. Some of the men do not have their breakthe cheap restaurants near the depot, where a man can get a plain sufficient feed for 25 cents on an average. All the single men, or nearly

generally have their breakfasts before they leave home. To get them, their wives have to rise at from 4 to 45, according to how spry they are in doing the little cooking they are able to afford.

"A driver's life is a pretty hard one in winter time, but if he once gets used to it and bundles himself up well, he need not suffer much. A driver, of course, has to dress himself as he best can, but fortunately, he is not required to put on much style, and generally manages to get on two flannsi shirts, two or three heavy coats, two pairs of stockings, two pairs of trougers, and, if he can, a pair of woollen gloves and another pair of woollen mittens. That of course, is the extreme winter costume, The coats may be ragged and patched, like the one you see me wearing now, but they have to be warm. Even with all the precautions we can take in the way of clothing, the weather goes hard with those of us who drink flagor. Many a poor follow takes whiskey to warm him up on a very coil day, and when the whiskey dies out he is likely to die out with it. I know one man driving on this road now who was frozen over on the Second Aconue road a year are this winter so that he was carried off the platform senseless. He wasn't a drinking man at all, but he was getting old, and I suppose his blood was thin. He says the coild caught him first with sharp pains across the cleast and then it struck his lowely, and know nothing more. Hard as it is, I think the driver's life is healthier than the conductor's any way, there is less sickness among

drivers than among conductors."

Simple as it all looks, the running of a horse rairoad is really a very complex business. The starting of the cars alone is a matter to be wilder and "rattle" most people.



To illustrate this, let us see if it is possible to convey to the mind of the reader just a general idea of the system upon which the Third avenue line and its branches—the oldest, largest and most perfect corporate concern of its kind in the world—is rine. In addition to the line between the Post Office and Harlem, eight miles in length, there are two branches, one on 125th street, between Third and Tenth avenues, and another from Thirty-lifth street and Lexington avenue to the Grand Central Depot. The cable road from 125th street up to or near Fort George is also ran by this corporation, but as horse railroads are the theme in hand, that need not be considered here. The horse railroad day, on the main line, begins with the starting out of a car from Harlem at 3:58 A. M., and from that time on they continue starting out for down-town until 2:20 P. M. At first the cars start only every ton minutes, then every six, then four, two, one and a half, and floatly, in what the bulk of the community considers day-time, from 8:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M., they are but one minute apart helow the Sixty-lith street depot, and double that above. After the latter hour the intervals gradually increase again to one as i one-half, two, three, four, five, six, and so on until lifteen minute gaps are between the cars in the time from 1:30 to 4.A. M. Each driver and conductor on those long runs down to the Post Office and back, makes four trips—of two hours and forty minutes additional at the Harlem end are allowed—to constitute a day's work of twelve heurs, for which the pay is \$2. Two of the STARTER'S BOX.



of the "extras." who are always in attendance looking for a job at the hours when their services are likely to be in demand.

When a man applies for employment on the road as a driver he goes to the Superintendent, Mr. J. H. Robertson, who, if his references are satisfactory and he seems to understand the business, puts him on the list as an "extra." to await his turn for appointment to fill a vacancy as a "regular." In like manner the applicants for conductors' places, who have to make their applications to Mr. J. Beaver, Treasurer of the company, are listed as extras to await their turn. But it is a rather more serious matter to get employment as a conductor than as a driver. The conductor must not only bring a recommendation from his last employer testifying to his honesty, industry, sobriety, reliability, &c., but must give bonds in the amount of \$1,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties. It, is to be feared, however, that in not a few instances those bonds are of rather mythical value. Not a great while since the bondsman for a conductor who left the company's services was looked up and found to be a wall-to-do horseshoer ever on the west side of town.

"Is that your signature?" he was asked by the officer of the company, who exhibited the bond to him.

"It is not," he replied.
"Are you sure of it?"
"Yery sure."
"How do you know that you may not have signed it, as the date is some time back, and

"Are you sure of it?"

"Very sure."
"How do you know that you may not have signed it, as the date is some time back, and have forgotten it?"
"Because I cannot write my name."
Not only had his name been signed to the bond without his knowledge, but he had been falsely personated before the Notary Public whose attestation was upon the bond.

When a man is appointed as an extra his name is given to the starter, who puts it on a small slip of paper, which he slips into a recess at the bottom of a long list of names. As temporary vacancies are reported among the regular men when the time comes for them to go on duty, the extras are drawn upon the draft, commencing at the top of the list, to fill their places. Those who do not answer at either of the roll calls are put at the bottom of the list to work their way up again to chance for employment, as fortune may favor them. Those who have had a day's employment are in like manner put below to work their way up to the top again. There are always about 50 drivers and 100 conductors on the extra list, but their opportunities for chance work are at least sufficient to give them a living while waiting for places as regulars. While casual employment is a matter of rotation, appointment as a regular must be in order of date of getting place among the extras. The drivers are generally older men than the conductors, and a larger proportion are men of family. As a rule, too, more of them have been leng in the service of the company. The conductor who has served longest has only collected fares about sixteen years, but there are ever a drivers still at work who came on when the operation of the road was



pany has set apart an old car for men to cat their dinners in, making it comfortable by steam pless under the seats, and suppying a table that the common the state of the common that the compared that the common the state of the catter of the catters only have that authority at the depots. Those at the Post Office have only to watch the dial of their clock and strike the starting bell on time. There are ten of them—two in Harlem, two at the Sixty-fifth street depot, two at the cable road, one at 125th street, two at the Post Office, and one at 125th street, two at the Post Office, and one at 125th street, two at the Post Office, and one at 175ty-second street. They work twelve hours a day, with an hour off for breakfast and another hour for dinner. While they are sway feeding their duties are discharged by the monitors," who are stationed at each of the points mentioned to note and record the register indications in the cars as they arrive, except at the Post Office, where the waterman—who at other times waters the horse-left their relief, and at the Grant the little that the post of the distribution of the case at the state of the case and the responsibility of the posts they fill. The eight monitors got the same bay as conductors and drivers in acme instances, and in others as little as \$1.25 a day.

Boys from 16 to 20 years of age are employed to work the towing horses at the steep hills on the line and its branches ar Chaitham square, Seventy-fourth street, and Thirty-fifth street; also during the summer when the heavy open cars are run, at Ninety-sixth street and Twenty-third street. They work from ten to twelve hours, with half an hour allowed for dinner, and get \$1.25 a day were the summer when the heavy open cars are run, at Ninety-sixth street and Twenty-third street. They work from ten to twelve hours, with half an hour allowed for dinner, and get \$1.25 a day were the market with the summer should be not such the foreign and the form of the summer should be not such the foreign and the foreign and the



work in the state of twelve hours each, and get \$1.75 a day. It is their duty to get the hay and grain up by the steam power elevators to the several more where they are to be handled; to cut the hay by means of the steam cutting machines provided, and to mix it, when cut, with coarsely-ground and mixed corn and cans in the proportion of 17% bounds of grain meal to 3% pounds of cut hay—a day's ration for a working horse. Water and a little salt are mixed with the cut and ground feed. The quantity specified is fed in three portions the largest of which is the horse's dinner, and the others his breakfast and supper. The dist, though good might strike a fastidious horse as somewhat monotonous, but if he reflected upon how hard and shorts a life he was doomed to in street railroad service, he probably wouldn't care much about his feed. The averthe principal thing treated in the hospital. Last April, when the police enforced the ordinance forbidding the sanding of the tracks, there were 75 horses lamied by the slippery pavements at one time. The hospital is in charge of a veterinary surgeon, whose duty it is to be on hand all day, and all night too if he is wanted, and who gets \$25 a week. He has as helpers four or five skilled old stablemen, who are selected for their possession of some knowledge of rough horse-doctoring, but who get no more pay than the others.

The company always has on hand in its stables from 2.000 to 2.300 horses. Of these, at the beginning of the present month, 1.025 were in the stables of the

in the stables of the Sixty-fifth street depot building. As many as are kept here are about equally divided between the stable on the lower floorwhich is even with the ground at Second avenue, but one story down at Third avenue—and in those upon the upper floor; the intermediate floor, on a level with Third avenue, being devoted to the storage, shifting, and starting of cars. The horses from the lower floor are brought up by the stablemen, two teams at a time, ready harnessed, their trace chains are made fast to the double trees left lying in place by teams just discharged, and their lines are made fast to a long thut chain on the south side of the great opening in the floor, down which runs the sioping way to the stable below. From that chain they are taken by the drivers to whose cars they belong; the doubletrees behind each team is carried by the driver to the front of the car upon which he is about to start out, is quickly coupled up, and he is ready for the starter's bell to start on a down-town trib. The team that he has brought in he leaves tled to the chain for the stablemen to take away.

The only other persons about the piace who have anything to do with the horses are the five trackmen—who get \$2 a day for twelve hours work in hauling continually to the stables loads of hay, ground feed and atrawand the horsesheers, of whom the company employs eighteen here, two in Harlem, and two at the Thirty-fourth street depot, at a salary of \$3 a day for ten hours' work each weak day, except Saturday, when they work but eight hours. The company buys its horseshoes ready made, so that men doing this work must be experts ingthe art of shoeling horses without laming them.

A corrugated iron building in the great yard inside the fireproof depot and stable—which

west of the feed room which is on the Second avenue end of the building, is a great room, 200 by 300 feet in size, where cars are constructed and repaired. Since the building of twenty oren cars, a year ago, the only work done here up to the present time has been repairing, but every incility is enjoyed in these shops for the construction of cars throughout, excepting their castings, and work will be commenced in a few days on a new lot of close cars. The ordinary complement of workers in the shops consists of fifteen to twenty bracksmiths, twenty carpenters, and six or seven painters. The painting is done by contract. Blacksmiths get from \$1.75 to \$2.37\footnote{1}_1\$ a day, and the carpenters, who receive various prices, average \$2.25\cdot Those are less wages than are demanded by the unions of these two trades but it is said that they should be less, because the men work under the most comfortable conditions, are employed steadily the whole year through, and are not the most skilled workmen, which, indeed, they are not all required to be. Open cars made here cost the company about \$1.000 each, and box cars from \$1.000 to \$1.100\cdot The company has at present \$50 cars in good condition. The new cars for the cable road, which Superintendent Robertson pronounces the most unqualified success, are being constructed by contractin Philadelphia, and will be much more expensive.

There are five more men, who are very important, who have to do with the financial results of the running of the cars. They are known as "receivers," and may be seen behind small grated windows in singe room on the north side of the main hall of the Sixty-fifth street depot, clutching the moneys that conductors hastily slam down before them momentarily. They handle all the money that is taken in on the road, having that gathered on the branches brought to them in a "bank wagon," in charge of a well-armed driver. They count it, report its amount to the Treasurer, who has one assistant only make it up in proper form for banking and send it da

THE PAN-ELECTRIC MEN

CARRY VOUNG RAYS NONE OF THEM WAS ACTUATED BY CORRUPT MOTIVES.

en't Regard the Acceptance of a Gift ne a Crime-Benying that he Told Rogers that Attorney-General Carland Would Bring Suli Against the Bell Company. WASHINGTON, March 20.-When Casey Young entered the investigating committee room this morning he carried under his arm two large letter books and several packages of

letters. When he took the stand he produced a number of letters which he had received from Dr. Rogers and submitted them to the committee, first handing them to Dr. Rogers, who letter in it that he wished to withdraw. Recurring to the conversation which he held with Dr. Rogers in which an association was suggested, Mr. Young said that he had heard nothing about the stock being a gift or dona-tion, though he had not been educated up to the high standard which would have regarded the acceptance of the gift as a crime. Nover

had a word been said about the associates using their official influence or taking advantage of their official positions to accomplish anything for the company. Never had a word been said which could not with propriety have been published to the world without Rogers had in his mind anything corrupt in the transaction-if he had wanted any corrupt thing done, he would not have gone to had been a word said or an act done that would authorize any intimation, directly or indirectly, that any man in the association was

He did not believe it would be good policy to allow individual members of the company to run around and sell stock.

At this point the examination was suspended to allow Mr. Outes's sub-cummittee to report upon the sapers. The sub-committee reported that thirty-seven letters were found to be relevant, and several hundred lotters were found to be irrelevant. The report was accepted.

Mr. Young then continued his statement. He said his idea was that the company should constitute an associated body or a joint-stock company, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000.

Mr. Ranney inquired whether the patients represented all of the capital. The witness repiled that they did.

The certificate of incorporation of the Tennessee Company (the telephone company) was not in evidence. It is signed by J. Harris Rogers, Isham G. Harris, Augustus H. Gariand, and a Robert F. Looney, the capital being \$5,000,000.

Mr. Young said that they had failed to get a charter broad enough to meet the terms of the contract. He denied that the pamphiet described by Dr. Rogers had formed the basis of the contract.

Mr. Young then turned to the minutes of the

charter broad enough to meet the terms of the contract. He denied that the pamphiet described by Dr. Rogers had formed the basis of the contract.

Mr. Young then turned to the minutes of the first meeting of the company, with the statement that he should have to dissipate a good many stories that these newspaper writers had been getting up. Pausing at a paragraph, Mr. Young said that the association had contemplated a possible connection of the telephone exchanges to be established by them with the Bell Company's exchanges. We were not quite so well olucated in telephonic matters then." He remarked.

"Do you mean that you had trouble with the Bell Company ?" inquired Mr. Ranney.

Mr. Young replied in the affirmative, and added, with a tinge of bitterness in his tone: "I had not been satisfied that there was such a monopoly (the Bell Company)—a monopoly that could control the newspaper press. Congress, and everything else." He added:

A written opinion was obtained from ex-Patent Commissioner Marbie to the effect that the Rogers patents were not an infringement on the Bell patents. That was done to preclude the possibility of deceiving any would be purchaser of stock. Ny loca at first was to go on that time tien. Wight, with Mr. Mayers, made to aloud that time tien. Wight, with Mr. Mayers, made to aloud the time tien. Wight, with Mr. Mayers, made to aloud the rights for Olito, and the first of Ellonium for \$20,000. In addition, the Panticett Telephone Company was to recive a raysity of \$60 neach in-trument and 25 per cent of the local stock. The right for Illinais for \$20,000. In a station, the Panticett Telephone Company was to recive a raysity of \$60 neach in-trument and 25 per cent of the local stock. The rights of condition of turning over onequarter of the local stock. The right of condition of turning over onequarter of the local stock. The right of condition of turning over onequarter of the local stock. The local to be added to the safe of the local stock. The local to be added to the safe of the local s end of the sales. Then Dr. Regers and his son got the Pennsylvania right, Soon afterward the Pennsylvania bill was filed avainst the Regers and Pan-Electric Telephone companies. Dr. Rozers was anxious to push the case in Pennsylvania and I was also desirons of getting a trial. I went to Judge Keiley for advice in selecting counsel. Mr. Kelley save me a letter of introduction for J. Warren Colston of Philadelphia, and after an examination of the papers Mr. Colston head that the Pan-Electric was not subject to the bill. He said: "I advise you not to try the case there" (Pitts-burgh), Mr. Colston had reference to the decisions in the Dowd, Speiner, and Dolbear case, and said that the Penn-Electron had reference to the decisions in the Dowd, Speiner, and Dolbear case, and said that the Pennsylvania Judges had so much respect for precedents that the second condition of the said that the Dowd, Speiner and Combinedly follow in the line of Combined to the said of the said that the company determined to allow the indicatent to go by default in the Pennsylvania case against the local company, so as not to embarrass the company in its new sait.

"I hold that if we win a case we have pend ng against the Bell Company," said Mr. Woong—"and we will win it—that the decision will relieve him (Regers) from the effect of the injunction in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rainey—1 on mean the Government suit?

Mr. Rainey—3 on mean the Government suit?

Mr. Roung—No, sir; I have no doubt you want me to say so.

Mr. Young—No, sir; I have no doubt you want me to say so.

Touching the cases that have already been decided. Mr. Young said: "These nineteen adjudications, I think, were fraudulent and coliusive."

Mr. Young then referred to Dr. Rogers's statement of the conversation, in which he (witness) was reported as saying that Attorney General Gariand had consented to bring suit against the Bell Company. He asserted that the Doctor was in error as to the conversation. "I am positive that I never said that Attorney-General Gariand had agreed to bring suit against the Bell Company to annul their patent," said Mr. Young emphatically.

At this point the hearing was adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

Knocked the Agent Down and Escaped. Thirteen-year-old James Nicholson lives when he is good with his old sout. Mrs. Kenny, at 301 when he is good with me on some Are keenly, at you East Seventy-sixth street. He is known to the police as a very sury young thief, and they have tried unsuc-cessfully to got him a number of times. His headquar-ters when he deaves his nome are in a large tenominal ters when he deaves his nome are in a large tenominal printh street, which is the productions for a number of theyes. nimb street, which is the rendezvous for a number of theyer.

Mrs. Kenny complained to Mr. Gerry's society a week ago that James had again run away. Agent Burkley searched the old recort in the nies, and found James curied up under some rags in a corner of an unienanted room. Backley stood in the doorway and ordered the boy to put on his hat and on along with him. The boy started to obey, but enddenly made a dive for the door, knocking Barkley off his feet, and get away by rolling down a flight of starts to the basement.

Yesterday he was arrested by Policeman Tonker of the Verkville Court squad, and sent to the Catholic Protectory. It required handcuffs to prevent his getting away again.

for the season.

Embroidered stripes are the high novelty in white muslin dresses.

Dark blue sateen frocks are brightened with sash ribbons of fred saim.

Gingham and sateen frocks are in the hands of dress makers at the moment.

Bennets of straw, woollen stuffs, canyas silk, velvet, plush, and breches of various kinds are all in vogue.

Very light wool, light enlored fabrics, minutely striped or checkel, are used for the dresspring wraps to be worn in April and May.

Stripes, bars, and blocks of first pring wraps to be worn.

Dixey and "Adonis" are to remain at the Bijon until The burlesque at the Fourteenth Street is atill "Evan Boncicault's new comedy, "The Jilt." has hit public fancy at the Star.

This is the fith anth of "One of Our Girls" and Helen Davray at the Lyceum.

Prof. Cromwell's lecture this evening at the Grand At Daly's "Nancy & Co." remains as laughable a play as any ever presented in that theatre. The pictorial element in "The World" will doubtless delight the audiences at the People's this week. Friedrich Mitterwurzer goes into his last week at the Thalls with a programme ranging from tragedy to farce. The Knights in "Over the Garden Wall," are again at the Grand Opera House, where their fun has always had great appreciation.

great appreciation.

The term of Tony Hart in "The Toy Pistol," at the Counted, is extended two weeks. The piece will have its fittelin representation March 29.

Lectures by Kate Pield on "Mormonism" will be illustrated with view of wait take, at Chickering Hall, next 7 take, weeking and easterney afternoon. The melodrama, "Blackmal," containing a most in-genious lesp for life, has a second week at the Standard. Ins next thing here will be the comic opera, "The Little Tycoon."

Tycoon."

Ira Paine, the sharpshooter, has been engaged for frony Pastor's, and during the week he will exhibit his skill in breaking glass bails with bullets. Mrs. Paine is to appear with him is similar feats. The rest of the entertainment will consist of an orthodox variety show by a company from the Howard Athenizum, Moston.

To-day "Mr. Lester" is Lester Wallack, who will reap; ear in the same role. Wm. Eiton will not remain at Wallack's next season. He has signed to go to Australia for a year at the close of his present engagement. He is led to take this step by purely financial reasons. The stock season at Wallack's, rarely leating over five months, is too brief to be remomerative to an actor who is in such demand as is Mr. Eiton.

to take this step by purely fluancial reasons. The stock season at Wallack's, rarely lasting over five months, is too brief to be remunerative to an actor who is in such demand as is Mr. Siton.

Madison Square Garden is quite ready for the opening of P. T. Baranum A. Co. scircua. To-day most of the meagers stock will arrive from the winter quarters at Bridgeport, Com. The performers have been coming in from all directions during the past week, and there seems to be no reason why the first exhibition, March 20, should not be complete. As assual, the torch-light parade will occur on the saturday night preceding the opening. In its general features the harmon exhibit will this season be no reason which the sen greatly added to, however, in nearly all its deportments, and probably never such a continuous and probably never the chief novelties will be done in the meageries and Jumbo's so-called widow Alice, who is to get here from London (where alse has been at the Zonjabout April 12, on the Greetan Monarch, Jumbo's old keeper, Scotty, will take charge of Alice, and also, it is presumed, preserve a wonderful care of his per pachydarm's remains, which are unmistakably swe-inspiring. The other features of the memagerie will be virtually those of last season, in the memagerie will be virtually those of last season, in the memagerie will be virtually those of last season. In the memagerie will be virtually those of last season, in the memagerie will be virtually those of last season. In the memagerie will be virtually those of last season, in the memagerie will be virtually those of last season. In the memagerie will be virtually those of last season, in the member of people who are compass of glants and glantesses." In other words, a crouping on one platform of Ti ane of all the Chinese glants. Shields, the Texas has fasting the composition of the meaning of the season past. A novelty for American anti-meas will be the diministry Lucia Zarate will be used as a contrast to the hung people. The number of people who are t

Philadelphia, and there will combine with the ForeForeign for one week, giving the Philadelphians a
Londerlio see the two chief circuses of the world under
one tent.

A representative of The Six called upon Manager A.

Il Faimer, at the Maddom Square Theatre, 'vesterday,'
and acked bins should the trip across the continent that
the Palmer axis, "That this theatre is about to make,
Abbry and Schoefe of Koston, Mr. 41. Mevicker of
Chicago and Mr. Al. Haiman of San Francisco to play
the Maddom Square company in the plexes preduced
here this vesson. The company will open in stillert's
Engaged, follow in Jones' drains of Sainte and
Sinners, then in 'Sesied Instructions,' and perhaps
after that in a fourth piece for I expect to bring out a
new play before the season closes. "What is it "Was
asked." It is not yet circlened," and Mr. Palmer
raised a volunitous manuscript from ine desk and displayed a brank thie page. "It will, I think cut this
Company very well, and he a veiluble addition
for 'Snagaed,' because the capts will which
they will be given are, in my mind, remarkable for their
felicity of correspondence between grantise in the characters and faculities in the actors. How many members
of your present company go with this expedition ! All
of them, and I shall so, loo, It is the first this that I
have personally accompanied a dramatic enterprise of
my own, and I expect to enjoy the try hydrogamy. Indeed, I helieve the entire company look upon the tour
as one of pleasure, as well as of routh. We will be man
Francisco, a cool city, during the indicest months of the
year, we will have sell the modern laturies of railroad
traw in the seather is but projections there can be
When do you begin operations on the first him that
hydrashod it the seather is but projections there can be
will proceed to the foreign will set forth on the long
sent and an an an an an active of the part will
remain for seven week Leaving Chicago an barry
Theory, and I expect to enjoy the projections the players will proceed to this g

INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL CHAOS.

Dr. Dix Tells what the World was Like Dur-ing the Reign of Private Judgment. The subject considered by Dr. Dix in his The subject considered by Dr. Dit in his series of Lenten lectures on last Friday evening was, "The Darkness of the World Which Knew Not Christ." He said:

The religion of Jesus Christ, considered in itself, has not changed. Men may have corrupted it. In that case it needs to be purified of elements foreign to its substance. As we

proceed it may, perhaps, begin to look as if the readjustment needed were not in the religion. but in the men who profess it. Readjustment is a simple term. It is necessary to readjust whenever things are out of gear. But where else in God's greation is there so marvellous a work as a man? Must not a system intended

vince themselves that no did the dead.
When we hear in this age of readjustments of religion, if by this is meant that we are to use our reason otherwise than as a verifying power, we must but point to the past and say:

William H. Carter, a chemist employed in the Nelsen Pharmaceutical Works at 18 Platt street, came to the store from his residence, 171 East Seventy-fifth street, yesterday morning, and

The man who was picked up by the tugboat The man who was picked up by the tugoost Geo. W. Edder in the East River on Friday, and died on the way to land, was recognized yesterday as Peter Hennecker, a German, 2d veers old, of 4vd East Fifty-fourth street. He had been smployed in Edias's brewery. He had been recommended to the head been with this black of Friday morner he told hen had been would all himself. He jumped into the river at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street.

The List of Referens.

Cares.

Cares.

Cares.

Cares.

Cantagt, Picant.

Cantragt Industrial Savinge
Bank agt, Medirath
Whithock agt Jarvis, Jr.

Whithock agt Jarvis, Jr.

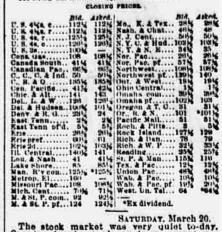
Whithock agt Jarvis, Jr.

Wernochan agt, Dueil, Henry E. Howland.

Becker agt, Kohlman, Joseph E. Nawburger. . Hamitton Cole. Louis Anshacher. Peter Mitchell. Samuel S. Thomas. E. R. De Grove. Alexander Cameron George Bell.
Herbert S. Ogden.
Joseph E. Newburger
George B. Newell. Twombley agt, Twombley George B, Sewell United States Trist Co. at Corre Waddington. Amato agt, Amato Rowland M, Stover, Faine agt, Canton Santon Lachman. Frank agt Schneds William R, Barbour, Matter of Chester Prank J Duplemac McDonald agt, Nolam Thomas R Odell. Ourtis agt, Curtis ... Ceci C, Higgins, Evans agt, Owego Water Works ... Hismitton Odell, Buddes Domohue,

By Chief Judge Sedgwick. Samuel A. Blatchford.

4156040% 615 81. P. 4



SATURDAT, March 20.

The stock market was very quiet to-day, Opening barely steady, an improvement was followed by a decline. A period of stagnation appearemed, during which prices changed immaterially. In the alternoon the anthracite stocks, which were the conspicuous features of the day, became strong and advanced on buying by the short interest to cover. The rest of the list was favorably influenced thereby, and the market left off steady to firm. The street was barren of news affecting values. As compared with last night's closing, there were only fractional changes, not exceeding \$\fo\$\$ Teent, in any direction. It has been the quietest day for several weeks.

Closing prices compare with those of yester-

Money easy; 11.62 P cent, on call,

Sterling exchange dull and steady: \$4.88 and \$4.90 long and demand. Total speeds shipments this week, \$5.925.000; a total since Dec. 22, 1885, 04.\$15,546.000. Latest quotations of bank stocks are as

Mechanics'...
Mec. and Trad.
Mercantile...
Merchanta'...
Mer Exch...
Metropolitan..

Total reserve. \$110,457,700 \$115,272,100 Dec.\$4,185 (94) Reserve regid., B4,843,650 97,859,300 Dec. 984,350 Surplus..... \$20,614,050 \$17,412,500 Dec \$3,201,250 Net gold balance in the Treasury this morning, \$148,455,531; silver, \$87,276,255; legal tenders, \$27,955,531. ers, \$27,955,531.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$218,722; customs, \$418,130; national bank notes for redemption, \$332,000, making \$2,161,000 for the week. National bank circulation cutstanding, \$316,817,720, against \$317,333,495 March 13, Bonds deposited to secure circulation during the week, \$259,000; withdrawn, \$983,200.

Paris advices quote 3 F cents at 80.72%. The Secretary of the Treasury will on Mon-day issue a call for \$10,000,000 3 F cent. bonds. The call will mature on Muy 1.

The call will mature on Muy 1.

The east-bound shimments of dead freight from Chicago this week were 25,915 tons, against 75,974 tons same week last year and 36,632 tons last week. The percentages carried were as follows:

1880,1885.

Bal' and Ohlo. 12.1 7.2 Michigan Central 181, 24.0 Cmi and Atlantic. — 55 Nickel Plate. 122 8.0 Grand Trunk. 13.2 7.0 Fort Wayne. 15.4 10.2 Fan Handie. 72.11.73 Vanierbilis. 521.45.3 Lakellors. 21.8 11.81 Pennsylvanias 22.6 31.0 Discussing the anthractic coal market, the

Lake Shore. 218 11.812 Pennsylvanias 22.0 \$1.0 Discussing the anthracite coal market, the Engineering and Mining Journal says that the average price-received by the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, for all sizes of coal, including pen coal, in the month of February, was \$2.68 a ton, f. o. b. Hobken. The average price received during the year 1885, for about the same classes of coal, was about 43.14 a ton. Thus, the price in February was about 46 cents a ton less than the average of inst year. Now, the total profits of several of the coal companies last year amounted to less than 40 cents a ton on the coal soid by them and the cost of production has increased rather than diminished. It is evident, therefore, that some of the coal companies at present are not only not earning any dividends, but are not earning current expenses. New York Markets.

The Cheer Judge Sequence Samuel A. Bistechord.

Fig. 1821. Robert I. Samuel A. Bistechord.

Fig. 1821. Robert I. Samuel A. Bistechord.

By Judge Truez.

By Judge Alfen.

Charles P. Diff.

Char

9500 Mann'n #7 61254

whenever things are out of gear. But where else in God's creation is there so marvellous a work as a man? Must not a system intended to act on this masterpiece of the Creator's hand be itself a wonderful mechanism? The problem before us is not about setting up a new system, but reviving the power of one which alroady exists.

Now, what are the leading characteristics of human nature? In man we find over and above the physical senses these three: the intellectual sense, the moral sense; the match sense of the true, moral sense of the good, an exthetic sense of the beautiful. How is this nature to be developed? That depends upon another question: Is this world all, or is there another? If this world be all, then must the good of development be planted here, somewhere in this world, and it must be understood that this advance is limited by the barrier of death. But if man be the heir of immortality, then doubtless the development must be through things temporal or toward things sternal. Now let us ask what was the state of the world when Christ came here bringing to it His religion. Briefly it was a scene of intellectual, moral, and religious chaos. In morals there was no law which men felt bound to respect. For the asthetic faculty there was no higher standard than ubysical and material beauty. What was religion? A worship of devils. There was Juno, the jealous wife, and Venus, the voluptionus courtesan; Vulcan, the deformed blacksmith, and Mars. the model of a daredevil social condition? They were what such a religion might be expected to produce. There were sphilocophies, theories, guess work, and everywhere negation. Speculation ran wild on every topic that curiosity suggested. Such was the state of affairs when God drew near to help and to save. This was the reign of private judgment and free speculation on moral and religious subjects.

And now I call you to observe one thing. When the problem was in sort, God Himself, both in the second of all intellectual effort. In God incarnate is the pure and holy law,

It Was a Suicide.

The following referres were appointed in

Evans agt. Owego Water Works. Hamilton Odell.

By Judge Donohue.

Iselin agt. Boyari Richard S. Newcombe.
White agt. White et al. Peter L. Mullairy.
Wegener agt. Wegener Thomas J. Kiss.
Fay agt. Fay et al. Eugene F. Daly.
McArthur agt. NcArthur. George A. Miller.

By Judge Fan Brunt.
Kernochan agt. Boyd. Adolphus H. Stolber.

Receiver.
Bowere agt. Durant. John Von Glahn.

By Judge Barrett.
Carr agt. Kiss. John Clinton Gray.

By Judge Andreus.
Crosby agt. Sedgwick. John H. Judge.

supraisen court.

By Judge O'Gorman.

Rarremore rg. Tyler. Rush H. Stoddard.
Dryfons agt. cahi. Eversit P. Wheeler.
Peterman agt. Adams. Adams. Adams. Jeredman.
Tuttle agt. Tuttle. Charles Price.

Frank agt. Schmede. William R. Barbour.

By Chief Judge Scagwick.

By Chief Judge Sedgwick.

Morris agt. Mitnacht. Samuel A. Biatchford
By Judge Truoz.

Ryle agt. Robert. William G. Bates.

COMNUN FLEAS.

By Judge Allen.

Ross agt. Frank Charles P. Dafr.

Givett agt. Guest. William D. Cuze.

Lent agt. Lent. Howland M. Stover.

Mustler of Bilisaland Augustus C. Brown. Matter of Girson Ephraim A. Jacobs.

Matter of Files. My Consent.

Quinian agt. Raymond Theren G. Strong.